

## § 751.35

Policy and Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies, and 4 CFR parts 30-32 set forth procedures for carriers to appeal setoff action. Before a carrier can appeal a setoff action to GAO, the command requesting setoff action must make an administrative report to GAO.

(b) *Procedures for appeals.* (1) The carrier must request appeal from the command requesting setoff action and request a GAO review.

(2) The command requesting setoff action will review the appeal and if it is determined the setoff action was appropriate, will do an administrative report and notify the carrier when this has been accomplished.

(3) The administrative report and complete claims file will be forwarded to the NLSC activity serving the geographic location for review prior to forwarding to GAO.

(4) The complete claims package, including all correspondence with the carrier, will then be forwarded to GAO.

(c) The administrative report and enclosures must support the setoff action.

(d) *GAO Manual.* All NLSC activities have been provided a copy of a manual published by the Claims Group General Government Division, U.S. General Accounting Office entitled Procedures of the U.S. General Accounting Office for Household Goods Loss and Damage Claims. Other commands dealing with carrier recoveries should get a copy of the manual from the NLSC activity servicing the local area.

## § 751.35 Forms and instructions.

Copies of all of the forms and instructions discussed in this part may be obtained if needed, from the Commanding Officer, Naval Publications and Forms Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120.

## PART 752—ADMIRALTY CLAIMS

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 10 U.S.C. 5013, 5148, and 7621-7623; 32 CFR 700.206 and 700-1202.

## 32 CFR Ch. VI (7-1-02 Edition)

### § 752.1 Scope.

This part applies to admiralty-tort claims. These include claims against the United States for damage caused by a vessel in the naval service or by other property under the jurisdiction of the Navy, or damage caused by a maritime tort committed by an agent or employee of the Navy, and affirmative claims by the United States for damage caused by a vessel or floating object to Navy property.

[39 FR 9962, Mar. 15, 1974]

### § 752.2 Organization.

(a) *Administrative authority of the Secretary of the Navy.* The Secretary of the Navy has administrative authority for settlement and direct payment where the amount paid does not exceed \$1,000,000 and where the matter is not in litigation, of claims for damage caused by naval vessels or by other property under the jurisdiction of the Navy, or damage caused by a maritime tort committed by an agent or employee of the Navy, and for towage or salvage services rendered to naval vessels (10 U.S.C. 7622 (1994)). The Secretary also has authority to settle affirmative admiralty claims for damage caused by a vessel or floating object to property under the jurisdiction of the Navy (10 U.S.C. 7623 (1994)).

(b) *Admiralty and Maritime Law Division of the Office of the Judge Advocate General.* The Navy's admiralty-tort claims are processed and adjudicated in the Admiralty and Maritime Law Division of the Office of the Judge Advocate General. All correspondence with the Admiralty and Maritime Law Division should be addressed to the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Code 11), 1322 Patterson Avenue SE, Suite 3000, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5066.

(c) *Mission and policy.* The primary mission of the Admiralty and Maritime Law Division is to effect prompt and equitable settlements of admiralty claims, both against and in favor of the United States. The settlement procedure has evolved to eliminate the expenses and delays arising out of litigation and to obtain results advantageous to the financial interests of the United States. Where settlements